

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
FLORENCE DIVISION

Jimmy H. Causey,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Civil Action No. 4:20-1724-BHH
v.	)	
	)	<b><u>ORDER</u></b>
John Palmer, Kevin Borem, Joseph	)	
Perks, Jonathan Thomas, Coata	)	
Kimbrell, David Chandler, John Doe #1,	)	
and John Doe #2,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

This matter is before the Court upon the pro se civil action filed by Plaintiff Jimmy H. Causey (“Plaintiff” or “Causey”). In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2)(d) (D.S.C.), the matter was referred to a United States Magistrate Judge for preliminary determinations.

On September 23, 2020, Magistrate Judge Thomas E. Rogers III issued a Report and Recommendation (“Report”), addressing Plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction and recommending that the Court deny the motion based on Plaintiff’s failure to satisfy the four factors to warrant the issuance of a preliminary injunction. *See Winter v. Nat’l Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7 (2008). Attached to the Report was a notice advising the parties of the right to file specific, written objections to the Report within fourteen days of receiving a copy. To date, no objections have been filed.

The Magistrate Judge makes only a recommendation to the Court. The recommendation has no presumptive weight, and the responsibility to make a final determination remains with the Court. *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261 (1976). The Court

is charged with making a de novo determination only of those portions of the Report to which specific objections are made, and the Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, or recommit the matter to the Magistrate Judge with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). In the absence of specific objections, the Court reviews the matter only for clear error. *See Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (stating that “in the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’”) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note).

Here, because no objections were filed, the Court has reviewed the record, the applicable law, and the findings and recommendations of the Magistrate Judge for clear error. After review, the Court finds no clear error and agrees with the Magistrate Judge that Plaintiff has failed to satisfy the four factors to warrant the issuance of a preliminary injunction.

Accordingly, the Court adopts and incorporates the Magistrate Judge’s Report (ECF No. 63), and the Court denies Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 15).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

/s/Bruce H. Hendricks  
The Honorable Bruce Howe Hendricks  
United States District Judge

October 30, 2020  
Charleston, South Carolina